## Federal Reserve System

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AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 3806; 15 U.S.C. 1604 and 1637(c)(5).

Source: Reg. Z, 46 FR 20892, Apr. 7, 1981, unless otherwise noted.

# Subpart A—General

# § 226.1 Authority, purpose, coverage, organization, enforcement and liability.

- (a) Authority. This regulation, known as Regulation Z, is issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to implement the Federal Truth in Lending Act, which is contained in title I of the Consumer Credit Protection Act, as amended (15 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.). This regulation also implements title XII, section 1204 of the Competitive Equality Banking Act of 1987 (Pub. L. 100-86, 101 Stat. 552). Information-collection requirements contained in this regulation have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under the provisions of 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq. and have been assigned OMB number 7100-0199.
- (b) The purpose of this regulation is to promote the informed use of consumer credit by requiring disclosures about its terms and cost. The regulation gives consumers the right to cancel certain credit transactions that involve a lien on a consumer's principal dwelling, regulates certain credit card practices, and provides a means for fair and timely resolution of credit billing disputes. The regulation does not govern charges for consumer credit. The regulation requires a maximum interest rate to be stated in variable-rate contracts secured by the consumer's dwelling. It also imposes limitations on home equity plans that are subject to the requirements of §226.5b and mortgages that are subject to the requirements of § 226.32.
- (c) Coverage. (1) In general, this regulation applies to each individual or

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business that offers or extends credit when four conditions are met: (i) The credit is offered or extended to consumers; (ii) the offering or extension of credit is done regularly; (iii) the credit is subject to a finance charge or is payable by a written agreement in more than 4 installments; and (iv) the credit is primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.

- (2) If a credit card is involved, however, certain provisions apply even if the credit is not subject to a finance charge, or is not payable by a written agreement in more than 4 installments, or if the credit card is to be used for business purposes.
- (3) In addition, certain requirements of §226.5b apply to persons who are not creditors but who provide applications for home equity plans to consumers.
- (d) Organization. The regulation is divided into subparts and appendices as follows:
- (1) Subpart A contains general information. It sets forth: (i) The authority, purpose, coverage, and organization of the regulation; (ii) the definitions of basic terms; (iii) the transactions that are exempt from coverage; and (iv) the method of determining the finance charge
- (2) Subpart B contains the rules for open-end credit. It requires that initial disclosures and periodic statements be provided, as well as additional disclosures for credit and charge card applications and solicitations and for home equity plans subject to the requirements of §§ 226.5a and 226.5b, respectively.
- (3) Subpart C relates to closed-end credit. It contains rules on disclosures, treatment of credit balances, annual percentage rate calculations, rescission requirements, and advertising.
- (4) Subpart D contains rules on oral disclosures, Spanish language disclosure in Puerto Rico, record retention, effect on state laws, state exemptions, and rate limitations.
- (5) Subpart E relates to mortgage transactions covered by §226.32 and reverse mortgage transactions. It contains rules on disclosures, fees, and total annual loan cost rates.
- <sup>1</sup>The meaning of *regularly* is explained in the definition of *creditor* in §226.2(a).

- (6) Several appendices contain information such as the procedures for determinations about state laws, state exemptions and issuance of staff interpretations, special rules for certain kinds of credit plans, a list of enforcement agencies, and the rules for computing annual percentage rates in total annual loan cost rates for reverse mortgage transactions.
- (e) Enforcement and liability. Section 108 of the act contains the administrative enforcement provisions. Sections 112, 113, 130, 131, and 134 contain provisions relating to liability for failure to comply with the requirements of the act and the regulation. Section 1204(c) of title XII of the Competitive Equality Banking Act of 1987, Pub. L. 100–86, 101 Stat. 552, incorporates by reference administrative enforcement and civil liability provisions of sections 108 and 130 of the act.

[Reg. Z, 46 FR 20892, Apr. 7, 1981, as amended at 52 FR 43181, Nov. 9, 1987; 54 FR 13865, Apr. 6, 1989; 54 FR 24686, June 9, 1989; 60 FR 15471, Mar. 24, 1995]

#### § 226.2 Definitions and rules of construction.

- (a) *Definitions*. For purposes of this regulation, the following definitions apply:
- (1) Act means the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.).
- (2) Advertisement means a commercial message in any medium that promotes, directly or indirectly, a credit transaction
  - (3) [Reserved]  $^2$
- (4) Billing cycle or cycle means the interval between the days or dates of regular periodic statements. These intervals shall be equal and no longer than a quarter of a year. An interval will be considered equal if the number of days in the cycle does not vary more than 4 days from the regular day or date of the periodic statement.
- (5) Board means the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.
- (6) Business day means a day on which the creditor's offices are open to the public for carrying on substantially all of its business functions. However, for purposes of rescission under §§ 226.15

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>[Reserved]